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இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

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கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2020
General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, 2020

බුද්ධ ධර්මය I, II
பௌத்தம் I, II
Buddhism I, II

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மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
Three hours

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மேலதிக வாசிப்பு நேரம் - 10 நிமிடங்கள்
Additional Reading Time - 10 minutes

Use additional reading time to go through the question paper, select the questions you will answer and decide which of them you will prioritise.

Buddhism I

Note :

(i) *Answer* **all** *the questions.*

(ii) *In each of the questions* **1** *to* **40**, *pick one of the alternatives* (1), (2), (3), (4) *which is* **correct or most appropriate**.

(iii) ***Mark a cross*** (×) ***on the number corresponding to your choice in the answer sheet provided.***

(iv) *Further instructions are given on the back of the answer sheet. Follow them carefully.*

1. The Buddha preached that he was not a god, gāndharva, yakkha or man but the Buddha to
(1) Brahmin Sotthiya. (2) Brahmin Huhunka.
(3) Brahmin Droṇa. (4) Brahmin Bhāradvāja.

2. Giving refuge to those like Rajjumāla, Maṭṭakuṇḍalī shows the Buddha's quality of
(1) purisadammasārathī. (2) yathāvādī tathākārī.
(3) tādi. (4) asaraṇa saraṇa.

3. Since the Buddha walked on the noble path, attained the supreme bliss of Nibbāna, user of beneficial words, he is known as
(1) arahaṃ. (2) bhagavā. (3) sugata. (4) lokavidū.

4. The Buddha spent the first rainy retreat (vassā vāsa)
(1) at the deer park in Benares. (2) at Kūṭhāgārasāla in the city of Visālā.
(3) at Pārileyya forest. (4) at the foot of Ajapāla banyan tree.

5. What is the factor among the following that is **not** included in the good consequence due to practice of Sīla?
(1) Spread of reputation (2) Approaching any assembly without fear
(3) Deluded death (4) A good birth after death

6. The 24 qualities included in the triple-gem-Buddha, Dhamma and Saṅgha can contribute to the success of student life by
(1) learning those qualities. (2) practising those qualities.
(3) chanting those qualities. (4) imparting those qualities to others.

7. The host of noble perfections that should be accomplished by the Bodhisatta, the aspirant Buddha is known as
(1) dasa kusalakamma. (2) dasa sīla.
(3) dasa pāramitā. (4) dasa puññakiriya.

[see page two

8. Although life with Karuṇā and Paññā (compassion and wisdom), having freed from craving, conceit and wrong view is destroyed, being truthful is known in Dhamma as
(1) Samatis pāramī.
(2) Satya pāramī.
(3) Satya upa pāramī.
(4) Satya paramattha pāramī.

9. An example for the perfection of paññā pāramī by the Bodhisatta is found in
(1) Vaṇṇupatha Jātaka.
(2) Ummagga Jātaka.
(3) Vaṭṭaka Jātaka.
(4) Temiya Jātaka.

10. "Venerable Sir, Gotama, tangle inside, tangle outside, all beings are entangled. Who will disentangle this tangle?" The method of removing the tangles in the answer given to this question is known as the development of
(1) tisikkhā.
(2) tilakkhaṇa.
(3) tevijjā.
(4) triveda.

11. The path practised by a layperson when leading a household life is known as gruhasthā sīla and the nitya sīla of a layperson is known as
(1) aṭṭhāṅga sīla.
(2) dasa sīla.
(3) ājivaka aṭṭhamaka sīla.
(4) pañca sīla.

12. The bhāvana that focuses on anicca, dukkha, anatta nature of skandha dhammas like humans, beings etc. is known as
(1) Samatha bhāvanā.
(2) Vipassanā bhāvanā.
(3) Piḷikul bhāvanā.
(4) Ānāpānasati bhāvanā.

13. The confidence on the understanding of the qualities in the Triple Gem is known in Dhamma as
(1) acala bhakti.
(2) aveccappasāda.
(3) Sallekha paṭipadā.
(4) amūlikā saddhā.

14. The doubt regarding the eight things like the Buddha etc. is known in Dhamma as
(1) Kāmcchanda.
(2) Vyāpāda.
(3) Thīnamiddha.
(4) Vicikicchā.

15. What is name given to the Kusalākusala Kamma with dominance of Cetanā powered by repeatedly done actions for a long period?
(1) Vedanā
(2) Sañña
(3) Saṁkhāra
(4) Viññāṇa

16. Just as the Sammuti (convention) 'ratha' (chariot) is a combination of various parts, the Sammuti 'Satta' (being) is a combination of various aggregates. Accordingly, the aggregates of being (Satta) is known as
(1) Pañcakkandha.
(2) Pañca mahā bhūta.
(3) Pañca indriya.
(4) Pañca bala.

17. Among the akusala kammas committed through the Three doors, the factor that is **not** included in the Vacī Kamma is
(1) pisunā vāca.
(2) parusā vāca.
(3) sampappalāpa.
(4) abhijjā.

18. a person who is born in a prosperous and good time is able to lead a skilful and good time and as a result he does not suffer from the bad consequence committed due to pāpakamma. This is known in Dhamma as
(1) gati sammpatti.
(2) upadhi sammpatti.
(3) kāla sammpatti.
(4) prayoga sammpatti.

19. According to the Buddhist teaching on Kamma and Kamma vipāka, a person who is **not** jealous of others' success is
(1) born healthy.
(2) born in high birth (Maheshākya).
(3) born wise.
(4) born 'Mahabhogī'.

[see page three

20. "A person who is ignorant of the Four Noble Truths accumulates Kusalākusala Kamma." The anuloma paṭicca samuppāda statement that includes the above idea is
(1) "avijjā paccayā saṃkhārā". (2) "saṃkhārā paccayā Viññāṇaṃ".
(3) "vedanā paccayā taṇhā". (4) "upādāna paccayā bhavo".

21. "Let's live happily without hatred among those who bear hatred." What are the first two words of the Dhammapada verse that include the above idea?
(1) "Taṃca kammaṃ kataṃ sādhu – yaṃ katvā nānutappati"
(2) "Attanāva kataṃ pāpaṃ – attanā saṃkilissati"
(3) "Nahi verena verānī – sammantīdha kudācanaṃ"
(4) "Susukhaṃ vata jīvāma – verinesua averino"

22. Protection of righteously earned wealth without destruction from fire, thieves, enemies is known as
(1) Uṭṭhāna sampadā. (2) Ārakkha sampadā.
(3) Kalyāṇamittatā. (4) Samajīvikatā.

23. The factors like refrain from the association with the unwise, association with the wise, honouring those who deserve honour contribute to the well-being of individual are preached by the Buddha to
(1) a god. (2) a Brahmin. (3) a householder. (4) a bhikkhu.

24. Among the obligations that should be performed by wife towards husband as mentioned in the Sigālovāda Sutta, what is the statement that is **not** included among them?
(1) Proper management of household affairs
(2) Treatments to people in association
(3) Proper protection of earned wealth
(4) Providing dresses and ornaments

25. What is the Sutta preached to Anāthapiṇḍika, the nobleman emphasizing the importance of proper management of wealth?
(1) Parābhava Sutta (2) Dhammika Sutta
(3) Pattakamma Sutta (4) Vyagghapajja Sutta

26. "Venerable sir, we lead a household life partaking sensual pleasures, and troubles due to wife and children. Please preach a dhamma for our well-being of this life." This request was made by
(1) Brahmin Kasibhāradvāja. (2) Dīghajāṇu Koliyaputta.
(3) Household Sigāla. (4) Nobleman Anāthapiṇḍika.

27. According to Buddhist doctrine, every phenomenon with the nature of origin has the nature of destruction. This principle is explained in Buddhism as
(1) lokha dharma. (2) lokottara dharma.
(3) anitya dharma. (4) acintya dharma.

28. "Once a seed is sown, accordingly harvest is reaped. Good deeds produce good consequences" What are the first two lines of the verse that include the above idea?
(1) "Yādisaṃ vapate bījaṃ – tādisaṃ harate phalaṃ"
(2) "Ye dhamma hetuppabhavā – tesaṃ hetuṃ tathāgato āha"
(3) "Manopubbaṃgamā dhammā – mano seṭṭhā manomayā"
(4) "Saddhā bījaṃ tapo vuṭṭhāti – paññā me yuganaṃgalaṃ"

29. In the Buddhist concept of 'pañcabali', 'Atthi bali' means through earned wealth
(1) treating the relatives.
(2) treating the guests.
(3) transferring merits to the diseased relatives.
(4) paying due taxes to the government.

[see page four

30. "Beings bear and inherit their own Kamma. Due to Kamma, they become low or high." The Buddha preached this to
(1) Chatta mānavaka. (2) Subha mānavaka.
(3) Ugga situputta. (4) nobleman Sudatta.

31. What is the name given to hand symbol with right hand bent upward, fingers totally open towards the front?
(1) Dhyāna mudrā (2) Abhaya mudrā (3) Vitarka mudrā (4) Dharmacakra mudrā

32. Paintings with their specific own characteristics used as a main media for communicating Buddhist doctrine developed through several periods. Select the pair of places that illustrate ancient paintings belonging to Anuradhapura period.
(1) Dimbulagala and Mahiyanganaya (2) Mahiyanganaya and Sigiri
(3) Hindagala and Dimbulagala (4) Sigiri and Hindagala

33. According to Prof. Senarath Paranawithana, the moonstone in Anuradhapura symbolises
(1) religious co-existence. (2) noble state.
(3) bhava cakra. (4) agricultural livelihood.

34. What is the name of the house with a canopy erected for the protection of Stūpa?
(1) Cetiyaghara (2) Paṭimāghara (3) Bodhighara (4) Padhānaghara

35. What is the statement which is **not** included in the Sapta aparihānīya Dharma?
(1) Providing the poor with money
(2) Protecting women
(3) Seeking and respecting elders' advice
(4) Providing facilities to holy men coming into the Kingdom

36. What is the Sutta preached by the Buddha giving freedom of thought and inquiry and explaining ten points that should not be considered when deciding what is right and wrong?
(1) Anatta lakkhaṇa Sutta (2) Āditta pariyāya Sutta
(3) Kalāma Sutta (4) Vīmaṃsaka Sutta

37. Sacrificing time, energy, wealth, comfort etc. by a ruler for the welfare of his subjects is known in Dasarājadharma as
(1) dāna. (2) sīla. (3) pariccāga. (4) avirodha.

38. Vibhāśā, the commentary on Tripiṭaka–Sūtra, Vinaya, Abhidharma was written
(1) in the third Buddhist Council. (2) in the Buddhist Council at Aluvihāra.
(3) in the Kaṇishka Dharma Sangāyanā. (4) in the Buddhist Council in Burma.

39. Select the line which includes the correct information of the selected regions and missionary theras for the establishment of Buddhist Order on foreign lands implemented by king Dharmashoka.
(1) Kashmir Gandhāra - Ven. Mahadeva
(2) Aparantha Desa - Ven. Rakkhita
(3) Himavantha Pradesa - Ven. Majjhima
(4) Mahisa Maṇḍala - Ven. Majjhattika

40. The text which mentions "The Buddha's qualities are infinite. Therefore, all the nine qualities can not be explained. Only the quality Purisadamma Sārathi is explained" was written by
(1) Buddhaputra Thera. (2) Vidya Cakravarthi.
(3) Gurulugomi. (4) Dharmasena thera.

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බුද්ධ ධර්මය I, II
பௌத்தம் I, II
Buddhism I, II

Buddhism II

* *Answer five questions only, including first one and four other questions.*
* *The first question carries 20 marks and 10 marks each for other questions.*

1. (i) Name the threefold bodhi.
   (ii) "One who attends to the sick attends to me." What is the quality of the Buddha expressed in this statement?
   (iii) "Kayena saṃvaro sādhu–sādhu vācāya saṃvaro." Write the meaning of this statement.
   (iv) Write respectively the **two** monasteries offered by nobleman Anāthapiṇḍika and Visākā Mahā upāsika to the Buddhist Order.
   (v) Name Satara Sangra Vastu.
   (vi) "My endeavour is not to enjoy kingly comfort but to safeguard the continuity of Sambuddha Sāsana." Who is the ruler who expressed this example?
   (vii) Define 'Bhoga Sukha'.
   (viii) "Imasmiṃ asati idaṃ na hoti – imassa nirodhā idaṃ nirujjhati." Write the meaning of this statement.
   (ix) Mention respectively the authors who wrote two texts Budugunalankaraya and Pujavaliya.
   (x) What is the stūpa erected by king Devanampiyatissa enshrined with the right collar bone (akudhātu) of the Buddha?

2. (i) Define the two terms 'anusotagāmi' and 'paṭisotagāmi'.
   (ii) Explain why the Buddha's character is explained with the simile of lotus (padmākāra).
   (iii) Show the examples that can be taken from the Buddha's padmākāra character for your life.

3. (i) Complete the Dhammapada verse 'sukarāni asādhūnī'.
   (ii) Write the meaning of that verse.
   (iii) Evaluate the examples that can be taken from the Dhammapada for individual's refrain from wrong and engagement in virtuous life.

4. (i) According to the Sigālovāda Sutta, who represents the direction of Zenith?
   (ii) Write **three** obligations that should be performed by social groups representing the direction of Zenith.
   (iii) Evaluate the importance of performing mutual obligations in time of disaster.

[see page six

5. (i) Write the venue and the number of bhikkhus associated with the fourth Theravāda Council (mentioned in texts).
   (ii) Write **three** reasons that caused the above Buddhist Council.
   (iii) Explain how the results of this Council contributed to the future continuity of Dhamma and Vinaya.

6. (i) Name **two** of the six structures (types) of stūpa.
   (ii) Draw a diagram of a stūpa and name **three** parts of it.
   (iii) Explain the importance of protecting national heritages.

7. Write brief notes only on **two** of the following topics.
   (i) Srimath Anagārika Dharmapala
   (ii) Samajīvikatā
   (iii) Satara agati
   (iv) Nekkhamma Pāramitā

* * *